

Navarretia hamata Greene subsp. *leptantha* (Greene) H. Mason, SLENDER-FLOWERED HOOKED NAVARRETIA. Annual, \pm spinescent, taprooted, 1-stemmed at base, forming ascending to spreading lateral branch from each axillary bud (canopy downward), erect, in range 5–18 cm tall; shoots with basal leaves and mostly cauline leaves, basal leaves dead during flowering, with colorless, stalked glandular hairs of mixed lengths and having small heads, with faint skunklike odor. **Stems:** cylindrical, to 2 mm diameter, tough, green turning red-purple on exposed sides, \pm zigzagged, internodes 5–25 mm long, remaining pubescent mostly retaining heads on old stems. **Leaves:** helically alternate, deeply pinnately lobed, the lobes modified as spreading, spinelike teeth, with some teeth branched and those oriented in different directions from horizontal, short-petiolate (basal leaves) and sessile (cauline leaves), without stipules; petiole of basal leaves broad and flat, indistinct from blade; blade of basal leaves axis narrowly oblong, 15–50 mm long, on robust plants with $<$ 10 lobes per side, leaf axis linear and mostly 1–2 mm long, lateral lobes widely spaced (to 13 mm apart) and 2–6 mm long, somewhat flexible when green, terminal lobe $>$ lateral lobes and stiff, blade of cauline leaves oblong, to 30 mm long, typically with $<$ 10 spine-tipped lobes per side, lobes 1.5–5 mm long, at tip 3-forked with central spine longer and hooklike because oriented downward, pinnately veined with principal veins raised on lower surface, glandular-hairy, lower surface with principal veins diverging into the largest teeth and reinforcing axis margins. **Inflorescence:** cyme, spinescent, terminal, often densely clustered into a panicle on principal shoots, each cyme several-flowered, flowers sessile, bracteate, conspicuously glandular-hairy; bract at base of cyme cupped around flowers and partially sheathing, bract axis ovate with 1–5 teeth per edge + (2–)3-forked at tip. **Flower:** bisexual, radial, 2–2.5 mm across; **calyx** 5-lobed, in range 5–5.5 mm long increasing to 7 mm long in fruit; tube narrowly bell-shaped, \pm 2.5 mm long, mostly membranous panels with 5 narrow green stripes at orifice; lobes ascending, unequal, linear to narrowly triangular and spine-tipped, 1.5–3 mm long (in 1 flower), green with points to 0.7 mm long, entire or the longest 1 or 2 with 1–2 teeth above midpoint (3-pointed), with glandular hairs on both surfaces; **corolla** 5-lobed, in range 6–6.5 mm long; tube cylindrical but expanded around ovary (markedly stretched in fruit), 3.5–4 mm long, midtube 0.3 mm diameter, mostly white; throat funnel-shaped, ca. 1 \times 1 mm, pale greenish with green or sometimes faint purple veins; lobes spreading, ovate-elliptic, 1–1.3 mm long, pale pink, sometimes with purplish spotting on lower surface; **stamens** 5, fused at top of corolla tube alternate with corolla lobes; filaments attached at slightly different heights, unequal, 1–1.4 mm long in 1 flower, white; anthers scarcely exerted, versatile, dithecal, \pm 0.4 mm long, white, longitudinally dehiscent, dehiscing at anthesis; pollen white; **nectary disc** surrounding base of ovary, cuplike, green (nectar not observed); **pistil** 1; ovary superior, \pm ellipsoid, ca. 0.9 \times 0.5 mm, green, 3-chambered, each chamber with several ovules attached to center; style at same level as anthers, 3.2–4 mm long, light green to pale green above, 3-branched, the stigmatic branches spreading. **Fruit:** capsule, loculicidal, dehiscent by 3 valves, mostly 12–18-seeded and bulging from developed seeds, broadly ellipsoid, 2–2.5 mm long, when immature often with 3 red stripes. **Seed:** \pm faceted-ovoid, 0.7–0.9 \times 0.5 mm, brown, with shallow depressions. Mid-June–mid-July.

Native. Spinescent annual found in June 2010 at Los Robles Open Space in Thousand Oaks in a small, open patch on hard-packed soil. Leaves and bracts from that population

are typical for *Navarretia hamata* subsp. *leptantha*, with a faint skunklike smell, but the corolla and corolla lobes are shorter than expected for this subspecies and overlap characteristics of *N. atractyloides*, which is very closely related to *N. hamata*. Our local population may be a pale, small-flowered selfer of subsp. *leptantha*, and further studies are needed to determine its true relationship and whether special taxonomic recognition is warranted.

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